mobile proboscis, hence its name. The native ^Mexican name for the creature is " Quanhpecotl/*

The Coati is largely arboreal, and hunts iguanas in large bands, some of them being on the trees and some on the ground beneath. It also grubs up worms and larvae, for which purpose its long snout is suited. The molars of the genus resemble those of *frocyon,*

There is not a median groove upon the nose. The palms and soles are naked. Six teats occur. There are thirteen dorsal vertebrae. *Nasii,a, Tiasica* [1] and *JST. rufa* are the best known and perhaps the only species. The colour of the fur varies a good deal, and has led to thB use of other n-ames for supposed species.

A-elurus, the Panda, is a largish animal found in the south-eastern Himalayas *up* to a height of 12,000 feet. It has a glossy fur of a reddish colour, and a " white somewhat cat-like face/* The molar formula "which distinguishes it from the New-"World Arctoids belonging to the Procyonidae, as well as from its possible ally *A.elurop*[f]*ws*> is Pm f- M -§-. The anatomy of the animal has been described by Sir W. Flower.[2] Dr. Mivart has pointed out that the muzzle though short is upturned in a way distinctly recalling that of *Wasua.* The animal inhabits forests, and feeds almost entirely upon vegetable food. It eats eggs, however, and insects. Though living to a great extent upon the ground, it is also arboreal, and has sharp semi-retractile claws. It is said to be dull of sight, hearing, and smell, and yet with these disadvantages is also unprovided with cunning or ferocity. Its habits have been compared with those of a Kinkajou.

Fossil Procyonidae. - In addition to several of the existing genera, the remains are known of various extinct forms of Pro-cyonidae. *LeptarctuSy* with one species, *L. primae'viis,* is of Plio-cene age, but is known only by one ramus of the lower jaw. It appears to " offer a number of transitional characters between the more typical Procyonidae and the aberrant *Oercoleptes"* [8]

Fam. 7. Mustelidae. - Contrary to what has been stated with regard to the habits of the Procyonidae, the Mustelidae are for the most part " bloodthirsty robbers," and are spread over the

" is generally written, after Linnaeus. But this was,

according to
Mr. Alston, probably an error for *nasica.*
[2] *Proc* Zool* Soc.* 1870, p. 752.
[8] See Wortman, *Bull. A.m.er* M-us. J&at. Hist.* vi. 1894, p. 229.